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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, September 30, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of August 7, 1883, that I should report upon the progress and development of this Territory for the year ending June 30, 1883, together with such suggestions as I may deem proper for the attention of Congress, I submit the following:

During the time intervening since the last report was submitted to your office by the executive of this Territory, and June 30, 1883, embracing a period of two fiscal years, the advancement of the Territory, both with regard to wealth in the development of profitable industries and increase of population, has been remarkable. The Territory can now claim 75,000 people and over \$20,000,000 of taxable property; and while the progress of our civilization and the development of our resources have been opposed by most serious difficulties, it is now safe to say that those dangerous and disturbing elements which have been such forcible factors in checking our progress are well under control. During the past two years exceptional development has been made in all our industries, mining, grazing, and agricultural; extensive railroad enterprises have been successfully completed; and the affairs of the Territory generally are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The following communication as to our "resources and progress" has been furnished by Hon. Patrick Hamilton, at my request. Mr. Hamilton was authorized by our last legislature to compile another volume of his "Resources of Arizona," and his familiarity with this subject makes his article very valuable:

ARIZONA TERRITORY, ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Within the past two years the Territory of Arizona has made rapid progress in wealth, population, and general advancement. The completion of another trans-continental railroad across the northern portion of the Territory has given a marked impetus to all branches of industry.

Mining, agriculture, grazing, and wool-growing have all felt the quickening impulse and hearty effects of cheap and rapid transportation. The building of railroads has attracted capital to the grand opportunities which the country presents, and many heavy investments are being made. The mining interests are in an especially healthy condition; the output of bullion is steadily increasing, many new camps are springing into existence, and never in its history has the mining industry of Arizona been in so prosperous a condition.

The great natural facilities of the country for stock-raising and wool-growing are beginning to be understood, and large droves of cattle and sheep are being driven in from the neighboring States and Territories. This industry is fast assuming mammoth proportions, and the day is not far distant when it will equal, if not exceed, mining in the amount of capital invested and the lucrative returns yielded.

The country is especially adapted for cattle-raising, and is destined within a few years to become one of the leading grazing countries of the West.

The agricultural resources have been developed to a marked extent during the past two years. It has been demonstrated that Arizona possesses a soil and climate unsurpassed by any State or Territory in the Union, capable of producing everything grown in the temperate and semi-tropical zones.

The valleys along the principal water-courses yield magnificent crops of grain, fruits, and vegetables, and even the mesa or table-lands adjacent will grow almost everything with a sufficient water supply. The valleys of the Gila and Salt River are being rapidly settled, and many pleasant homes established where but a few years ago was a desert waste. The richness of these valleys and their wonderful productiveness are attracting a steady stream of immigration from California and the East, and all the best locations are being rapidly taken up.

Beyond the making of flour and lumber the manufacturing interests of the Territory are yet in their infancy; but there is a fine opening for the investment of capital in this respect. Tanneries and woolen mills are required, as well as founderies, and would all yield large returns on the money invested. Some of the native plants of the country furnish excellent material for the manufacture of paper, coarse cloths, mats, ropes, and many other articles of constant demand. So far no attempt has been made to utilize this raw material, although it is known that the aborigines have succeeded, in their crude way, in making ropes of a very fair quality.

Below will be found a necessarily brief review of the present industrial condition of the Territory, and a few words concerning its most pressing needs. Although one of the least-known regions of the West, it will be seen that its grand resources, which so long have remained dormant, are at last being understood and appreciated. Possessing in an eminent degree those three great sources of wealth, mining, agriculture, and grazing, it is destined to be the home of a large population, and there are few new countries blessed with so many sources of permanent prosperity or which have so bright a future.

MINING.

The earliest mention of the country now known as Arizona is connected with the search for precious metals, and so high an authority as Baron Von Humboldt predicted that the wealth of the world would yet be found in this region.

Despite the great drawbacks entailed by its isolated situation and the curse of savage domination, mining was prosecuted with varying success until the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Since that time this business has taken a wonderful stride forward, and now Arizona stands second on the list of silver-producing States and Territories. There is no region of like extent within the length and breadth of the Union that is so thoroughly mineralized. Almost every mountain range and isolated peak within its borders is seamed with veins or deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, or some other valuable mineral. Nowhere, perhaps, on the globe is there so general a distribution of mineral wealth, and there is no country which can show mineral combinations so rich, rare, and beautiful. Gold is found in its native state and in its matrix of quartz; it is also found in combination with iron, sulphur, lead, zinc, antimony, copper, and many other minerals. Silver is found in its pure state in the form of nuggets, leaves, threads, wires, flowers, &c.; it also occurs in combination with many base metals, forming many brilliant and beautiful specimens, which the mineralogist looks for in vain elsewhere. Copper is often encountered in its pure state, but more frequently as an oxide, a carbonate, and a silicate.

Not only does Arizona excel any mining region in the West in the variety of its ores, but it also takes the lead for the richness of the same. The largest mass of pure silver ever found—2,700 pounds—was unearthed within its borders, and the placer gold deposit of Antelope Peak, where over half a million was taken from less than an acre of ground, has seldom been surpassed. The ores of the Territory have long been noted for their richness, silver ores assaying from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per ton are of common occurrence, and those that run from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per ton are not unfrequently met with.

In fact, high-grade ores are the rule and not the exception throughout the country, and silver rock which does not carry more than \$50 per ton is thrown aside. The copper-bearing ores are also of a remarkably high grade, and those carrying from 30 to 50 per cent. of the metal are of common occurrence. The average of the copper ores now being worked is between 16 and 18 per cent., a higher percentage than any other copper-bearing region can show. So varied and extensive a mineral form as Arizona is found in neither hemisphere. Such immense ore bodies, such a perfect climate, so many natural facilities for ore reduction, and so high a percentage of the precious metals exist nowhere else. The proof of Arizona's mineral wealth is shown in the steady stream of bullion flowing out of the country, and which is gaining volume year by year. Eight years ago the bullion yield of the Territory was but a little over \$100,000, while now it stands third on the list in its yield of the precious metals.

To the opening of two railroads can be attributed this increase in the country's bullion production. It is an earnest of what will be accomplished when other portions of the Territory are given the advantages of cheap and rapid transportation.

There is no mining country in the United States which has given a better return for the money invested than has Arizona. Here dividends have been the rule and assessments the exception. While in other mining regions vast amounts of capital have been swallowed up in the effort to discover paying ore bodies, in Arizona the rich deposits are found at the very surface, and the immense outlay for expensive machinery is thus avoided. The cost of mining and milling is much less than in other localities where a great depth has been attained. The magnificent climate which the country possesses is also an important factor in the mining problem. Here no heavy snow or intense cold retards operations for several months in the year. Outdoor work can be prosecuted in winter as well as in summer. This is an item of importance and worthy the attention of those seeking mining investments.

According to the best information at hand, the production of Arizona in gold and silver for the four years ending December 31, 1882, was as follows:

1879.....	\$1, 942, 403
1880.....	4, 472, 471
1881.....	8, 198, 766
1882.....	9, 298, 267

A large quantity of rich ore and base bullion which finds its way out of the country is not included in the above. It is safe to estimate the value of such ores and bullion at 10 per cent. of the figures given.

From being fifth on the list of bullion producers in 1879, Arizona took the third place in 1882, and during the last-named year she took the first place on the dividend list. These figures speak for themselves, and make a showing that any country might well be proud of. It is an earnest of what can be expected when the country is thoroughly opened by railroads.

From careful estimates it is believed that Arizona's yield of gold and silver for the year 1883 will exceed \$12,000,000.

Within the past few years the copper interests of the Territory have attracted wide-spread attention. The remarkable richness of the ores and the ease by which they are reduced strongly commends this branch of mining to those seeking secure investments. During the past year a large amount of money has been invested in copper-mining in Arizona, and in every instance success has attended such ventures. Despite the fall in the price of metal, Arizona mines have been able to compete with those nearer to market and possessed of cheaper facilities for the extraction and reduction of ore and the shipping of the product to market. This is owing to the high grade of Arizona ores, which contain more than double the percentage of any copper mines yet discovered.

As near as can be ascertained, the copper yield of the Territory for the past three years has been as follows:

	Pounds.
1880.....	2, 000, 000
1881.....	5, 000, 000
1882.....	15, 000, 000

The estimated yield for 1883 has been placed at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds.

The growth of the industry since the advent of railroads has been remarkable. Nine years ago there was only one furnace in the country—a primitive concern in the Mexican style. Now there are ten furnaces in active operation, with a combined capacity of 500 tons per day. Besides, there are several lying idle awaiting the cheapening of freights and fuel. With the opening of branch railroads through the country the copper industry promises to equal, if not surpass, that of silver. There are scores of fine properties now lying idle which only await the benefits of cheaper transportation to become steady bullion producers.

The combined value of the silver and copper product for 1883 will be between fifteen and sixteen millions of dollars. This will place Arizona second on the list of bullion producers, and it is only a question of a few years when she will take the place which naturally belongs to her and stand at the head of the list.

GRAZING.

Throughout the great West there is no region that offers superior advantages to the stock-grower than Arizona.

The climate is simply perfection itself. All the year cattle and sheep can roam over hill and plain and keep in prime condition at all seasons. Here the cattle-owner need not go to the expense of putting up feed for his stock during the winter, and no severe snow-storms or destructive "northerns" destroy half his herd in a single

night. Except during the annual *rodeo*, cattle require scarcely any care. Such a thing as epidemic diseases are unknown, and at all seasons the stock-raiser can go upon his range and drive a band of fat beeves to the market.

The grasses of the country are especially rich in their fattening qualities. Black and white gama, mesquite, pine, bunch, and buffalo grass are the principal varieties. The gama is the most generally distributed and is found in all parts of the Territory. By a process of nature's handiwork it cures itself, and when dry retains all the nutritious qualities it possesses when green, so that it makes as good food in winter as in summer. Nearly all portions of the Territory are carpeted with a growth of grass, and wherever water can be had there is no difficulty in finding a range. The cattle and sheep now in the country are pastured near running streams or living springs. There are millions of acres of fine grass lands lying unoccupied, which only require water to make them the finest grazing grounds on the Pacific slope. No effort has yet been made to obtain a water supply by the sinking of artesian wells, although there is every reason to believe that an abundant supply could be obtained by this means. When this is done Arizona will become the leading grazing country of the United States. There is no quicker or surer road to fortune than cattle-raising in Arizona. Of the many who have gone into it during the past eight or ten years there has hardly been a single failure. Poor men who began with a few cattle a half a dozen years ago are now independent. The increase is something phenomenal, while the losses from all causes will not exceed 3 per cent. a year. From careful estimates made by stock-raisers of long experience, it is calculated the increase on 100 head for five years will be as follows:

First year.....	194
Second year.....	314
Third year.....	495
Fourth year.....	722
Fifth year.....	1,302

These figures will convey some idea of the enormous profits of stock-raising in Arizona. There is no business that can be engaged in that leads so speedily to fortune. The prices of cattle are high, and good beef always commands from 7 to 8 cents per pound net. The prices have risen rapidly during the past two years and the market has yet an upward tendency.

The following are the ruling rates at the present time:

Beef-cattle, three-year olds.....	\$35 to \$40
Three-year olds, heifers.....	25 30
Two-year olds, steers and heifers.....	20 25
Yearlings.....	15 20

Stock cattle are worth on an average \$30 per head.

The number of cattle at present in the Territory is about 280,000, an increase of more than 300 per cent. during the past two years.

It is estimated that the area of grazing land in the Territory will reach 60,000 square miles; reduced to acres this would amount to 34,400,000. Liberal estimates allow from five to ten acres of grass land to maintain an animal during the year. Taking the lowest figure, and we have a total of 7,680,000 cattle which the grass lands of Arizona are capable of maintaining. But even allowing ten acres per head, and we have the vast number of 3,840,000. These figures are not extravagant, and with the present rapid growth of the business and the increased railroad facilities for marketing the product it is very probable the latter number will be grazing over the Territory within the next ten years.

WOOL-GROWING.

What has been said as to the advantages which the country offers for cattle-raising will apply with equal force to the sheep industry. The country north of the thirty-fourth parallel is well adapted to the raising of sheep. The grasses are rich, sweet, and nutritious, and the mutton from them is equal to any grown in the United States for tenderness and flavor. Sheep imported from California have introduced the alfalfa or wild clover, and it is spreading rapidly all over the northern part of the Territory. It makes excellent food, which stock are especially fond of.

The increase in sheep, as in cattle, is very large, ranging from 70 to 100 per cent. per year. Decrease among sheep is hardly ever heard of, and winter and summer they roam over the hills and plains and keep in prime condition.

The yield of wool averages about eight pounds per head per year. This wool is of an excellent quality, and readily sells at from 20 to 25 cents per pound in the markets of the East. It has a long silky fiber, and is remarkably free from the grease which is so objectionable a feature of the wool grown in the Western country.

Sheep in Arizona are worth from \$3 to \$4 per head, and as the grade is being improved by the introduction of better stock the price advances.

The number of sheep in the Territory at the present time is placed at 300,000, the yearly clip of each sheep averaging eight pounds, and we have a total of 2,400,000 pounds. Putting the average price at 22 cents per pound, and we have a total of \$528,000 as the value of the yearly wool clip of the Territory at the present time.

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

As near as can be ascertained, the number of horses, mules, and hogs in the several counties is as follows:

Counties.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.
Yavapai.....	10,000	2,000	1,000
Maricopa.....	5,000	2,000	7,000
Cochise.....	4,000	3,000	500
Graham.....	3,000	1,000	500
Pinal.....	2,000	1,000	600
Gila.....	1,000	800	300
Yuma.....	800	300	200
Mohave.....	1,000	500
Pima.....	6,000	2,500	1,000
Apache (no data)
Total.....	32,800	12,600	11,100

AGRICULTURE.

Arizona was long considered a region where agriculture was almost impossible. The country was considered so dry, the heat so intense, and the soil so barren that any attempt at farming was looked upon as a useless and foolhardy effort, sure to be met with failure; and yet to-day there are in the valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers as productive farms as can be found in any portion of the West. The soil is rich and produces fine crops of cereals, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables of the finest quality. In the valley of Salt River, around the flourishing town of Phoenix, there are now about 35,000 acres under cultivation, and some of the finest wheat and barley raised on the Pacific slope is grown here. From twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre is the average yield, though a much larger can be harvested by proper attention and careful cultivation. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, figs, quinces, apricots, and all other varieties of fruit do excellently well and yield largely. Lemons, oranges, olives, and other semi-tropical fruits have been experimented with and give the most encouraging results. With careful cultivation, it is believed the bottom lands of the Salt River and the Gila will yet produce the finest oranges grown on the coast. Magnificent grapes are grown in these valleys, and equal in flavor the best of California. It is only a question of a few years when this whole region will become one immense vineyard and orchard.

Irrigation is necessary to raise a crop in Arizona, and very little is produced without it. In some of the small elevated valleys in the northern portion of the Territory a crop is sometimes produced by the natural moisture and rain-fall; but to insure a yield artificial means for a water supply have to be resorted to. In the principal valleys large ditches carry the water from the rivers over the land, and grain crops generally receive from three to five irrigations during the season. Although this mode of agriculture may seem laborious and expensive, it is but little more so than the natural way, while it always insures a crop, and the farmer can always turn on the moisture when the parched fields require it. It is estimated there are between 60,000 and 70,000 acres under cultivation at the present time in the Territory, and the amount of grain, including wheat, barley, and corn, produced the present year has been very nearly 60,000,000 pounds. It is known that in the valleys of the Gila and Salt Rivers alone there are 400,000 acres which can be brought under cultivation. Of this vast area only about 40,000 acres, or one-tenth, are now being made productive. The soil on these lands is a dark adobe and a rich sandy loam, which will grow anything and everything raised in any part of the United States.

Two crops a year can be grown. After the wheat or barley is harvested, corn is planted, and a fine crop raised the same season. The prices of land vary with the situation and the amount of improvement. Improved land near Phoenix, in the Salt River Valley, is worth from \$15 to \$25 per acre. There is a fine body of vacant land in this fine valley, not yet reclaimed. Some of this land is claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and pending the settlement of the question immigrants hesitate about building homes and making other improvements. It is estimated that Salt River at its lowest stage carries 60,000 inches of water. A half inch of water

is amply sufficient to irrigate an acre of grain land during the season. This would afford water enough to cultivate 120,000 acres of grain, or more than four times the area now being made productive. After the land is once tilled, a quarter of an inch to the acre is enough to make a crop, so that there is actually water enough in Salt River, if properly handled, to irrigate over 200,000 acres. A company is now engaged in bringing out a large ditch which will reclaim over 80,000 acres. This fine tract will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1885, and will largely increase the productive capacity of the valley. The water will be given to the settlers on reasonable terms, and irrigation will soon change the present dreary wastes into fields of verdure and productiveness.

There are at present about 30,000 acres under cultivation along the Salt River. The yield of cereals for 1883 has been as follows:

	Pounds.
Wheat.....	14, 000, 000
Barley.....	18, 000, 000

Of fruit-trees there are nearly 40,000, and over 300,000 vines in bearing.

The price of barley averages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Wheat brings from \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds.

Alfalfa is sown extensively and yields three cuttings during the season, averaging two tons to the acre at a cutting. This sells readily when baled for \$6 per ton. The agricultural industry is yet in its infancy in Arizona, but enough has been accomplished to show what can be done here. There is no finer land in the United States than that of the Salt and Gila River Valleys, and there is no region where the industrious immigrant can make a happier home or sooner obtain the boon of independence. Everything grows with almost tropical luxuriance, and good prices and a ready market are always at hand to reward the labors of the husbandman. The country around Phoenix, with its fields of golden grain and green alfalfa, its gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and its pleasant homes embowered in charming groves, shows the agricultural possibilities of Arizona. There are hundreds of thousands of acres equally as rich yet unoccupied, and industry and energy are all that are required to make them smile with beauty and productiveness and to build thereon beautiful homes.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

No Territory of the Union has a better school system than Arizona. The law of compulsory education is in existence, and all children of school age are compelled to attend the public schools. The expenses of public instruction, however, are borne by a direct tax on the people. A superintendent is elected every two years, who has general supervision of the schools throughout the Territory. In each county the probate judge is *ex officio* superintendent of the schools of his county. According to the latest census the number of schools in the several counties is as follows:

Yavapai County.....	29
Pima County.....	10
Cochise County.....	11
Apache County.....	15
Maricopa County.....	10
Graham County.....	6
Pinal County.....	7
Gila County.....	3
Yuma County.....	3
Mohave County.....	3
Total.....	97

There are very few mining camps or farming settlements throughout the Territory that are not provided with a school for at least three months in the year, and efforts are being made for an improvement upon this.

The total revenue for school purposes in the Territory for 1882 was \$101,967.35. New school districts are constantly being formed, and the immigrant who brings his family to Arizona need have no fears about obtaining the benefits of the public-school system.

RAILROADS.

Arizona is now in possession of two transcontinental railroads.

The Southern Pacific enters the Territory at Yuma and crosses from west to east nearly along the line of the thirty-second parallel. Its length through the Territory is 349 miles. From Benson, some 40 miles east of Tucson, the Arizona and New

Mexico Railroad branches from the Southern Pacific and runs southward to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The length of this road through Cochise and Pima Counties is about 65 miles. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad begins at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and strikes westward, following very nearly the line of the thirty-fifth parallel, to the Colorado River. Its length through the Territory is about 350 miles. This road opens up the great coal-beds and the grand timber-belt of the Mogollon Mountains. This great forest is nearly 200 miles in length by 60 in width, and contains some of the finest timber to be met with in the United States. From the station of Ash Fork, on this road, to Prescott—the Territorial capital—a distance of 57 miles, a branch road has been surveyed and will no doubt soon be built. A road is also projected from Winslow, on the Atlantic and Pacific to the town of Globe. This road will skirt the great timber-belt before mentioned, and will open up one of the richest grazing and mining divisions of the Territory. From Maricopa to the town of Phoenix, distant 28 miles, a branch road is also talked of and will no doubt be built. It will tap the rich agricultural valley of Salt River and afford an outlet for the large productions of that region. From the town of Tucson two branch roads have been projected from the Southern Pacific, one to Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California, and one—a narrow gauge—to Globe. The last enterprise is now under way, and is to receive a subsidy of \$200,000 from the county, while the former, it is said, receives \$9,000 per mile from the Mexican Government for that portion of it which runs through the State of Sonora. There is also the Clifton and Lordsburg road, now nearly completed, running in this Territory a distance of about 60 miles, and furnishing an outlet to a very rich mineral and grazing region. In connection with these roads there is over a thousand miles of telegraph lines. From this brief review of the railroad situation it will be seen that the Territory will soon be crossed in every direction by the iron rail, and that in a few years every town and mining district will be connected with the outside world. The benefits which railroad facilities confer upon the country have already been seen, and with the completion of those lines projected and under way the Territory will enter upon a career of prosperity that will astonish the most sanguine believers in its marvelous wealth and brilliant future.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

One of the greatest drawbacks to Arizona's prosperity has been the hostile Apaches, who for years kept up a murderous warfare against the pioneers who opened this land to settlement and civilization.

To enumerate the many atrocities they have committed since the settlement of this Territory by Americans would fill a volume. Up to the year 1874 they terrorized the entire Territory, kept out immigration and capital, and had life and property virtually at their mercy. In that year they were placed on a reservation, where those of them who are not absent in Mexico yet remain. When this was accomplished the people of Arizona congratulated themselves on the end of the Indian difficulties, and it was thought that savage warfare was forever at an end. But the raids of the past two years have rudely awakened them from their dream of security, and taught them that there can be no lasting peace while a single Apache remains in the Territory. It is true that the late disturbances were confined to a small band of the Apache tribe, and it is also true that the region over which they passed was but a small fraction of the Territory. But the fact remains that the effect of these raids has been none the less injurious to every material interest of Arizona. Immigration is deterred from coming to a country reported to be overrun with hostile Indians, and capital hesitates to invest where life and property is said to be so insecure. The Indian raids of the past two years have prevented thousands of settlers from coming to the country and turned away millions of dollars of capital. The country has been set back at least five years in the path of progress and prosperity. The people of Arizona demand that the Apaches be removed to the Indian Territory. They are a constant source of danger and a steady menace to the security of this people.

Some of the richest mineral and finest farming lands in the Territory are embraced within their reservation and closed against the industrious white settler. Remove them to where they properly belong, and the greatest obstacle in the path of Arizona's advancement and the greatest danger to the peace and security of her people will have been done away with.

SOME OF THE WANTS OF THE TERRITORY.

No more wise and beneficent act could receive the sanction of the Federal Government than an appropriation for the sinking of artesian wells in this Territory.

With flowing water there are immense stretches of grass lands and rich agricultural valleys which could be utilized for grazing and farming purposes. So far no effort has been made to obtain flowing water on those lands, as the settler is generally too poor to incur the expense. Looking at the vast benefits which the finding of such

water would confer, it is a matter that properly comes within the province of the General Government. To provide homes for the thousands who are yearly finding their way from the Old World is a duty which a wise government owes to the people. The cost of the experiment will not be great, but if successful the benefits which accrue from it will be incalculable. A branch mint and assay-office should also be established at some point in the Territory. The importance of Arizona as a bullion producer demands this recognition from the Government. Such an institution would not only prove a source of revenue to the Government, but would do much to stimulate and encourage the mining interests of Arizona. It is a matter which should receive the early and favorable attention of Congress. Increased mail facilities are also much needed in many parts of the Territory. There can be no greater hardship to a remote community than deprivation of regular mail connections, and no people on the frontier have suffered longer and more patiently from this neglect than those of Arizona.

I submit the foregoing article of Mr. Hamilton as containing much important information and many useful suggestions.

INDIANS.

Probably the Indian question in Arizona has as important a bearing upon the material advancement of the Territory at this time as any other. How to best control, manage, and civilize the Indians has always been an extremely vexatious question wherever advancing civilization has apparently encroached upon aboriginal rights. The experiences of the last few years have been especially painful; and although I believe that the warlike spirit of the Indians within this Territory is now subdued, yet we are still confronted by very serious difficulties, which must be met by a wise, consistent, and firm policy.

There are in Arizona about 25,000 Indians occupying lands reserved to them by the General Government. Quite a large proportion of them are self-supporting, although about 5,000 depend almost entirely upon the Government for maintenance. The tribes occupying the Territory are the Hualapais, Yumas, Papagoes, Pimas, Maricopas, Mohaves, Navajos, Ava Supies, and Moquis; also various branches of the Apache family, who have been placed upon the San Carlos Reservation. With the exception, perhaps, of the Hualapais and Yumas, these Indian tribes occupy some of the finest spots in the Territory, covering in the aggregate a vast area of country.

As the Hualapais and Yumas occupy reservations that are almost entirely barren lands, I would suggest that these Indians be removed from the Territory or the Government issue rations to them.

Last winter the Hualapais were reported in a wretched condition, some of them nearly starving. The fact that the Apaches, who had been warlike and murderous, were living in comfort at San Carlos has a dangerous significance to the peaceable Indian who is living in want.

There has been no serious difficulty in controlling the Indians of the Territory during the last five years, with the exception of those occupying the San Carlos Reservation. The Government has been supplying these Indians with rations, &c., at an annual expenditure of about \$270,000, at the same time giving them a vast area of country to occupy.

The principal dissatisfaction upon this reservation came from the Chiricahua. In April, 1882, it resulted in an open rebellion. I quote from my message to the legislature in January, 1883:

On the morning of April 19 Loco's band of Chiricahuas broke out, and after killing the chief of police entered the valley of the Gila, and it is estimated that sixty industrious citizens fell a prey to their thirst for blood. The military force of the Territory was so few in number and so much scattered that the raid was continued by the Indians almost without interruption until they reached the boundary line between Arizona and Sonora. General Wilcox, then in command of this department, moved his forces with great activity, and the General of the Army, as well as the honorable

Secretary of War, responded promptly by sending more troops into the field, and several engagements took place within a few miles of the Sonora line, in which a number of the Indians were killed.

The surviving Indians of this band, supposed to number about 100 warriors and 400 old men, women, and children, took up their abode in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

They remained quiet until March of the present year when a small number of them raided through Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico, killed a number of citizens, and stole a large amount of personal property, returning to Mexico without receiving any punishment whatever.

General George Crook, commanding in this department, visited Sonora and Chihuahua and arranged with the authorities there to take a military force into Mexico for the purpose of capturing these Indians. He found them encamped in the Sierra Madre Mountains, but upon his approach many of the fighting men fled. An engagement was had and some Indians killed. Quite a large number of men, women, and children were captured. With these the general returned and placed them upon their reservation. It was supposed the others would follow and surrender to the reservation authorities. So far they have not done so, and they yet remain a menace to the peace and security of Southern Arizona.

As these Indians have abandoned their reservation and violated promises made to General Crook, I would suggest that they be declared hostiles, and treated as such by both the Army and citizens.

The San Carlos Reservation is so situated that it will always be possible for the Indians, if they should become dissatisfied, to easily make their escape into Sonora, Mexico.

The present agreement between the Interior and War Departments, looking to the guarding of this reservation by the use of the Army under General Crook, seems to be the greatest security possible under the circumstances. If this plan should fail, the Government should provide by treaty stipulation with the Indians for their removal from the reservation to some other part of the United States, and the reservation opened to the occupancy of white settlers.

A subreservation, containing many thousand acres of land, was established on Salt River, near Phoenix, to accommodate a small number of Maricopa Indians. Of this reservation only a few hundred acres are arable, the balance desert land and worthless without the introduction of water by means of extensive ditches. Such ditches the Indians cannot construct. These Indians are remote from their main reservation and without the supervising care of an agent. A few months since some fifteen were arrested for assault upon white settlers, and there was danger of serious trouble from an attempt to release the Indians by force. I would recommend that this subreservation be abandoned and the Indians provided for upon their main reservation.

At the time of the outbreak of the Chiricahuas, in April, 1882, the citizens of the southern portion of the Territory very justly demanded greater protection than was furnished by the small army then in this department, and it was insisted that the executive should place a volunteer force in the field. I had no means at my command with which to do this. The citizens of Pima County, however, raised a company of fifty men and put them in the field, at an expense of \$11,000. This money has not been reimbursed by the Territory, and I would most respectfully request Congress to make an appropriation to repay this expenditure.

Lawlessness and the depredations of "cowboys" and "rustlers," which at one time held portions of the Territory in a condition of terrorism, have succumbed in a large degree to law and order. The active measures resorted to by the local authorities early in the spring of 1882, in connection with the proclamation of the President, resulted in much good, and since the 15th of May of last year fewer acts of violence have been committed within the Territory. But in view of the comparative security which isolated and unsettled portions of the Territory afford to criminal fugitives from other Territories and States, and the southern boundary bordering upon a foreign nation, the territory of which immediately adjacent possesses the same peculiarities, it is a very difficult thing for the civil authorities to prevent crime. Cattle-stealing in these localities is carried on to such an extent along the border as to render protection to the citizens a proper subject for the attention of the General Government. I would suggest that Congress provide for the establishment of a mounted patrol or police along the border of Arizona and New Mexico.

In 1882, when depredations by "rustlers" and cattle thieves were most numerous, and the authorities seemed powerless to arrest them, the citizens of Cochise County, at an expense of \$5,600, organized and put a company of men in the field to capture and punish these outlaws. I would earnestly recommend that Congress make provision to reimburse the citizens in the amount expended.

And in reference to border affairs, I would suggest such a modification by treaty of the international relations between our Government and that of Mexico as will secure commercial reciprocity and better border relations in reference to the pursuit and capture of criminals or roving bands of savages. Arizona is peculiarly situated in this respect, closely linked as we are to the State of Sonora, in Mexico.

Commercial reciprocity would be of very great advantage, and the condition of our civilization is so unsettled along the border that concert of action between the officials of both countries when authorized by law would greatly reduce crime and civil discord.

The condition of educational matters in the Territory can, I think, be materially improved upon.

There are many small communities throughout the Territory that fail to receive any advantage from our school fund, owing to the necessity of only organizing schools with a large number of pupils. This is a sad condition, and I hope some remedy may be devised whereby sparsely settled localities may reap the benefit of our school laws. The Territory being deprived of the money arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands, granted to assist in defraying expenses, because of our Territorial condition, the collection of sufficient money by taxes becomes a burden upon our citizens. The number of school children in the Territory is rapidly increasing; we have now nearly 10,000 children of school age, as against 5,300 reported the last census. This is an all-important subject, and it is to be hoped that the honorable Secretary of the Interior will renew his recommendation as contained in the following language of his report of 1882:

The local sentiment in favor of education is so strong that the action required from the General Government is simply to make and disburse suitable appropriations, so as to encourage and stimulate the States that are least able to carry on the work for themselves.

It seems reasonable that such moneys should be apportioned in the amount of illiteracy as shown in the last Federal census, and that it should continue for some years, so that the children now growing up without any opportunity for school privileges may be supplied before passing beyond their non-age into ignorant manhood and womanhood.

Under the act of February, 1881, Congress granted to the Territory of Arizona seventy-two sections of public lands for "university purposes." The superintendent of public instruction for the Territory made the necessary selections to secure the benefits of this valuable land grant, and forwarded the same to the United States Land Commissioner, but as yet no action has been had whereby disposition can be made of them for the purposes named. A Territorial university would be a great aid in promoting our educational interests.

I would suggest for the consideration and action of Congress that the same advantages in reference to the disposition of the "sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands, granted to assist in defraying educational expenses," now enjoyed by the States, be granted to the Territories as well. Being deprived of this great advantage on account of our Territorial condition, the expense of our educational system falling upon our citizens by direct taxation is burdensome. It may be many years before our population will warrant admission as a State, yet our educational interests must not be neglected. I most earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and respectfully urge such favorable legislation as will place us on an equal footing with the States of the Union in this particular. I would also suggest that as a large proportion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of school lands fall upon desert and mountainous localities, and are worthless, some provision should immediately be made by Congress whereby the Territory should be enabled to select other lands—valuable sections—in lieu of the worthless ones, as was done in the case of the State of Nevada. If this is not done, the settlers, by pre-emption and other methods, will appropriate all the desirable land in the Territory, and the school fund will be so insignificant when we become a State as to be of little value to our citizens.

Irrigation by artesian process is a subject of great importance as affecting the progress of this Territory. Much of the land known as "desert land" in Arizona, which cannot be reclaimed by the ordinary methods of irrigation—superficial streams not existing in many localities—could, I believe, be made productive by artesian-well process. We have also large sections of country which are now only useful for grazing purposes, and that only to the limited extent that the present water supply will permit, that would be fitting homesteads for those who engage in both agriculture and grazing if only the addition of artesian water could be made.

The United States has recently inaugurated a successful policy of developing water on the dry uplands of the interior of the continent. A well sunk by the Government in Colorado is a noted success. The flow is reported ample to irrigate some thousands of acres. The Government still owns nearly all the table-land of Arizona. Without water it is worthless to the poor man except for grazing, and not very valuable for that, and without a change in the land laws it is unlikely that the rich will make any attempt to develop water. The success in Colorado will, it is to be hoped, encourage Congress to continue appropriations to be used for sinking artesian wells in the arid regions of the West, and provide means for an experiment in Arizona. The procurement of water by artesian process in different sections of the Territory by the Government would stimulate private enterprise to continue the work. I therefore suggest that Congress make the necessary appropriation for this purpose and extend to this Territory the same benefits that have been enjoyed by Colorado in this respect.

I would also recommend that a geological survey of this Territory be

made, from which would be developed facts of great interest to the entire country. No part of America presents such variety in its geological features, and scientific research under the auspices of Government could not fail in developing matters of great importance, as well as materially benefiting the Territory, especially in its bearing upon the remarkable mineralization of this region.

I would also invite the attention of Congress to the advantages of establishing a branch mint at some favorable location in the Territory, not only to the General Government, but to this portion of the Union as well. Arizona's product of the precious metals is destined soon to assume larger proportions than that of any other portion of the country. Our geographical relation to other parts of the Union is also favorable to the establishment of a place of distribution here, and the development of our mineral resources would undoubtedly be largely increased thereby.

I have also to invite the attention of Congress to the requirements of this Territory in the matter of public buildings, and to urge the appropriation of money for the erection of a capitol building for legislative and court sessions, and for the accommodation of Territorial and United States officials. The absence of such provision works great annoyance in the administration of public affairs, and is a want that is seriously felt.

With reference to the pay of legislators. At present the pay of members of the legislature is \$4 per day. At the cost of living in this Territory no member can possibly serve a term without considerable pecuniary loss. It is certainly not the intention of the Government that citizens competent to legislate for the best interests of the Territory should do so without sufficient compensation to pay their ordinary expenses. I would most respectfully urge that the pay per day of legislators in this Territory be increased to \$6.

As has been previously recommended, I would suggest the appointment for this Territory of a fourth United States judge. The increased business of the Territory virtually demands this appointment. We now have three United States judges, each presiding over a separate district, the extent of which is very large. The increase of population and the generally unsettled state of affairs bring about a great deal of litigation and much increased labor on the part of the judges. I would therefore urge the action of Congress upon this important requirement of the Territory.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. TRITLE,
Governor.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.